

Amendments to the Specification

Please replace the section entitled “Abstract” by deleting the text on page 33 and replacing the deleted section with the following replacement section showing all changes relative to the previous version of the section:

Abstract

~~Method and device for reducing the crest factor of a signal~~

A method is provided for changing the crest factor of a data transmission signal generated by the method of discrete multitone modulation comprises storing the signal in the form of individual sampling values in a signal vector. A correction vector is then calculated as a function of the signal vector by multiplying a base correction vector by a window function. The correction vector defines a signal having an envelope curve with at least one local extreme value. The method also includes adding the at least one correction vector to the signal vector. The signal vector with the added correction vector is then transmitted.

~~In order to change and, in particular, reduce the crest factor in a signal which is used, in particular, for data transmission generated by the method of discrete multitone modulation, it is known to . The method comprises storing store the signal in the form of individual sampling values in a signal vector (y), as a function of which a . A correction vector (Δy) is calculated as a function of the signal vector for superimposition of the signal vector (y). The correction vector (Δy) is calculated here as a function of a maximum element of the signal vector (y) and reduces this the value of the maximum element value in a targeted manner. In order to be able to [To] reduce new maximum values of the signal vector (y) occurring after the reduction of a first maximum value, according to the invention the correction vector is windowed, so it acts with differing strength on different sections of the signal vector (y)[.] or in that with the~~

windowed correction vector (Δy) individual maximum values in the signal vector (y) can be reduced in a targeted manner. Therefore, correction vectors (Δy) can be superimposed a plurality of times in succession in the signal vector (y) in order to reduce iteratively large values in the signal vector (y), if in the consecutively used correction vectors (Δy) the window area is at another respective position.

(Fig. 1)